

ONE OF THESE SIX WILL BE THE NEXT GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS

Two of Them Will Be Selected at the Primaries Tomorrow to Make the Race Against Each Other.



HON. ADLAI E. STEVENSON (DEM.)



HON. JOHN P. M'GOORTY (DEM.)



HON. DOUGLAS PATTISON (DEM.)



COLONEL J. HAMILTON LEWIS (DEM.)



GOVERNOR C. S. DENEEN (REP.)



EX-GOVERNOR RICHARD YATES (REP.)

Has a Wireless Corn Planter That Has Demonstrated It is a Success

Johnny Jones, the Rock Island second-hand dealer, thinks he is in on a good thing in a new wireless corn planter, which has been invented by a Davenport man and of which a full size tested model is now on exhibition at the shop of the Davenport Motor company, 525 West Second street. Some reference has already been made by The Argus to the invention, but it seems worthy of a more detailed description.

For those who know nothing about the working of a corn planter it may be stated that in the old days when corn was dropped by hand the ground was marked out both ways so that the seed could be dropped in rows in both directions, thereby admitting of cultivation crosswise. This, besides admitting of stirring the ground more thoroughly than would be possible cultivating but one way, also enabled the farmer to root out or cover up more of the weeds, in fact, made it possible to do away with the hoe and the slow back breaking process of pulling weeds out of the hills.

When the first hand drop planters

were brought out it was necessary to mark the ground one way and then plant across the marks, a boy or sometimes a woman, riding on the forward end of the machine and doing the dropping. Being able to drop the corn "straight," or to hit the mark well, was one of the highest accomplishments of the average farm lad.

In time an invention was put upon the market that made it possible to do away with the boy, and this device, in one form or another, is still used. It consists of a wire as long as the field to be planted with buttons the same distance apart as it is desired to make the hills of corn. The wire is staked down at each end of the field and as the planter is driven back and forth the buttons passing through a slot draw back a lever releasing the grains of corn from the planter box. By keeping the wire at the same tension, of course moving it at each turn at the end of the field, the various buttons move at a right angle to the length of the wire and the corn, dropping opposite the buttons, the rows are straight both ways, in fact, sometimes, in the case of a poor driver or an unruly team, they are

straighter the "crooked" way than the "straight" way.

As before stated the wire checkrower is still in use, the various wireless devices that have been tried having all been failures, as many implement manufacturers will ruefully confess. The desire to do away with the wire is due to the fact that it is more or less troublesome, especially in the case of "point" rows or on hilly ground.

For 15 years, Alonzo M. Crisman, a Davenport machinist, has been studying the wireless planter and he now believes that he has a winner, though manufacturers, after the costly experience of so many with machines of that nature, are inclined to be wary.

Obviously the principal difficulty in making a wireless checkrower is to get it to drop the hills at exactly the same distance apart for the entire length of a field. The first wireless devices were operated with large paddle-wheels on each side, the blades catching in the ground and causing them to revolve. They did not prove a success because there was no provision for compensation and inequalities in the surface of the field in time had their effect upon the distance apart of the hills and before the end of a long row was reached it was necessary to make a readjust-

ment to cause the machine to drop opposite the hills made on the last "through."

Mr. Crisman's device differs from the old ones in that it is operated by a small paddle-wheel following the shoe and the wheel of the planter and therefore avoiding clogs and many of the irregularities of the surface, and, more important still, it has a compensating arrangement working automatically and on scientific principles, which, in theory, trips the planter at exactly the same distance as though it were running on a perfectly smooth and level surface.

The paddle-wheel is attached to a shank which is fastened to the frame of the planter in such a manner that it has free play up and down. Each movement in a perpendicular direction retards the tripping device in exact proportion to the distance moved up and down, this being figured out geometrically by the process used in determining a leg of a right triangle, the other leg and the hypotenuse being known. The blades operate the drop by means of an endless chain with but a few pounds added to the draught of the planter, the same being no greater than the pull of a wire button through the ordinary lever.

By means of a scale of inches on the wheel which trips the drop on each revolution and another similar

scale on sliding bars at each side of the planter it is possible to instantly ascertain just where the last hill was dropped at any point and to adjust the mechanism so that the next hill will be planted at any desired distance. Having reached the end of the row the operator can turn about and with no delay start the next row, dropping exactly opposite the first. In time Mr. Crisman is confident the device can be so perfected that the operator will not have to alight at the end of a row.

Mr. Crisman's machine is made to clasp upon any modern planter, nearly all the mechanism being placed compactly upon the forward part in full view of the driver and where it cannot get out of order. There is nothing cumbersome about it and there is nothing, once it is perfectly adjusted, to cause the operator any trouble. Running slowly it will wear for years. The inventor is confident it will outlast the ordinary planter to which it is attached several times over. It is light, weighing but 85 pounds all told, and Mr. Crisman says it can safely be made 20 pounds lighter, being but a fraction of the weight of the old wireless devices and considerably lighter than the ordinary wire checkrower with wire and reel.

Mr. Crisman says his device can be put upon the market at a handsome

profit for the same price as a wire checkrower attachment now costs.

Mr. Crisman's invention has been tested. He had the first working model ready at corn planting time last spring and with it planted several fields on the farm of Amos Lage, five miles northeast of Davenport on the Utica Ridge road. While doing the actual planting the adjustments were made and approximate perfection attained. Mr. Lage cultivated the corn successfully the "crooked" way and it may be seen at any time by doubters, living proof that a wireless planter has been made which will do the work for which it was designed.

As before stated, Mr. Jones has purchased an interest in the invention and manufacturers are now being interested with the object of placing the attachment on the market before the next corn planting season rolls around.

Eczema.

For the good of those suffering with eczema or other such trouble, I wish to say, my wife had something of that kind, and after using the doctors' remedies for some time, concluded to try Chamberlain's Salve, and it proved to be better than anything she had tried. For sale by all druggists.

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